

The Shelby News.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857.

The Shelby News.

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TERMS.—Two dollars per year, in advance, for a single copy; Six copies for \$10; and twenty copies, for \$30.

By attaching the above to a sheet of paper, our friends can use it, as a prospectus to obtain new subscribers.

M. H. CLARK, recent Governor of New York, during the four days prior to his retiring from the office, pardoned no fewer than twenty-five convicts—a majority of them had been convicted of rape, forgery and thieving; and were victims of the deepest depravity. The people of New York are justly indignant at the conduct of CLARK.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN 1856.—During the year just closed there has been 237 fires in the United States, where the amount of property destroyed, in each case, has been estimated equal to and upwards of twenty thousand dollars. Add to this the amount of property destroyed by fires, where in each instance the loss was less than twenty thousand dollars, and the aggregate would be increased to probably twenty-seven millions in 1856, and to eighteen millions in 1855. One hundred and eighty-three persons have lost their lives by fires during the past year.

ACCIDENTS IN 1856.—During the past year one hundred and ninety-five persons have lost their lives by railroad accidents, and six hundred and twenty-nine have been wounded. Of this number 26 were engineers, and 28 firemen. This is a large increase over 1855. During the same period there have been twenty-nine steamboat accidents on rivers, lakes and bays, killing three hundred and fifty-eight, and wounding one hundred and twenty-seven persons. An increase on the number killed during the preceding year.

THE INSOLENT OF POPE.—The Papal Church grows bold and insolent under its recent political triumphs. In the city of Buffalo, New York, where the Irish gained a victory at the late election, the priests have already commenced aggressions upon all those charities which are uncontrolled by the Romanists; and as their efforts are seconded by the demagogues of the anti-American Democratic party, they are unhappily likely to result in serious mischief.

At the last session of the Legislature of New York, an act of incorporation was obtained for a Juvenile Asylum in Buffalo. The managers were chosen from the best known and most worthy citizens, without regard to political or religious opinions, and the design of the pious charity was to gather in from the streets, and protect from the influence of vice and debauchery, those children of a tender age, who are deserted or neglected by their natural guardians. It is difficult to conceive how any christian could be induced to oppose such a beneficent charity, for sectarian purposes. Yet the Roman Papal Bishop Timon has issued his proclamation calling on all "good Catholics," and all who desire favors from Catholic voters, to strike a deadly blow at the Asylum in its infancy, and crush it out of existence. His reason is simply, because the children placed there cannot be under the control of the Roman Papal priesthood, and his desire to secure State patronage for a Roman Catholic Asylum. The war upon the charity is made openly and without disguise, and even the Republican organs are denouncing it as an insolent and tyrannical act of this political hierarchy.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL POINT.—A large space in the journals of Illinois is now devoted to the discussion of the eligibility of Col. Bissell to the office of Governor of that State, to which place he was elected in November by a plurality vote. There is no clause in the Constitution of his State requiring him, on entering upon the duties of his office, to take, in addition to the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the oath to support the Constitution of Illinois, an oath that since the year 1848 he has not been engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel, the probable result of which might have been death; that he has not acted as principal or second in a duel; that he has not sent a challenge and that he has not accepted one. This affair with Col. Davis in 1850 is fresh in the minds of many. What he will do, whether he will refrain from accepting the office or defiantly render himself liable to an indictment for perjury, is a matter of some speculation among both his political friends and enemies at home, in which we confess that we have some share.—Washington Union.

The above is from the Union of Saturday evening. It is notorious that the affair with Col. Davis occurred in the city of Washington, where there is an act of Congress in force making it a penitentiary offense to send or accept a challenge to fight a duel. We wonder it did not occur to the editor of the Union, who shares so largely in the speculation whether Col. Bissell will "defiantly render himself liable to an indictment for perjury," that Col. Davis must first have rendered himself indictable for a penitentiary offense in the District of Columbia before Col. Bissell could have had opportunity to accept a challenge, and that although it is not very obvious what the Constitution of Illinois can have to do with an offense committed, if at all, beyond its jurisdiction, it is quite certain that the local authorities in the District of Columbia have ample jurisdiction over Col. Davis if he ever sent a challenge, as is intimated.—National Intelligencer.

Congress.—We do not see anything in the action of Congress, which is important to our readers. Mr. BENTON, of Indiana, having gone home to electioneer for a reelection, the office of President of the Senate, *pro tem.*, was declared vacant, and Mr. Mason of Virginia was elected to the station.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable out of the profits of the last six months, and an extra dividend of three per cent., payable out of the surplus fund.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of six per cent out of its profits for the last six months.

The Deposit Bank of Paris has declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, leaving a large reserve fund. It is stated that \$125 has been refused for the stock since the dividend was declared.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

The British government has appointed a Minister to the government of the United States. Since the dismissal of Mr. Cramp-ton, Great Britain has had no representative at Washington.

At the recent municipal election in Cincinnati, the entire American ticket was elected. This looks well. Wonder if Harrison county, if let alone by the Irishmen working on the railroad, will not redeem herself next August.

The Dallas Treaty.—The telegraph says that at Washington serious apprehensions are entertained that the new British Treaty may be defeated. A strong opposition to it is springing up among the Southern Senators. The main objections are that it recognizes and establishes the territorial rights of European natives on this continent, that it so far nullifies the Monroe doctrine, and finally that it limits the national expansion of our government.

WHISKY TRADE IN BOURBON.—The Paris Flag says: There is a considerable excitement in the whisky trade here at this time. We hear of sales of copper distilled at 75 to 80 cts., to be made this season, steam copper distilled at 65 and 70 cts. There is a large amount being made this season than for many years. Mr. J. A. Miller has erected a large distillery in east Paris, calculated to turn out 35 barrels per day. There are eighteen in active operation in the county.

DEFINITE.—A "special dispatch" to one of the New York papers, from Washington, reads as follows: "Mr. Buchanan may be here about the 15th of January, or he may postpone the time of coming to a fortnight after. Both contingencies are probable from his recent declarations, and either event happen according to the development of circumstances."

On the 5th inst., at an early hour, the workmen in the western end of the Blue Ridge (Virginia) tunnel, perforated a hole about two inches in circumference, through the mountain, and day-light now shines through the Blue Ridge. This event caused great joy on the part of the workmen and every one of them immediately laid down his tools to spend the rest of the day in a frolic. The draft at the perforation is strong enough to extinguish a light on the eastern side.

NATIONAL POST OFFICE.—The outside machinery of the National Post Office in this country embraces 6,000 mail contractors, 25,000 local postmasters, 400 route agents, and 1,000 mail messengers, who carry the mail between depots or steamboat landings and the adjacent post offices, and about 50 special and local agents. "Taking in clerks in post offices, with the post riders and drivers, the whole number of persons employed in distributing the mails is 75,000.

New Postal Law.—Congress has passed a law compelling the pre-payment of postage on all transient matter. The following regulations have been made by the Postmaster General to give effect to the new law: 1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are charged with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and a letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to letters and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers, and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

A clergyman traveling in a stage coach was asked by one of the passengers if he thought that pious heathens went to heaven. "Sir," said the clergyman, "I am not appointed judge of the world and consequently cannot tell, but if you get to heaven you shall either find them there or a good reason why they are not." A reply well fitted to answer an impertinent question dictated by false curiosity.

The Georgetown Journal, states that Dr. T. CARSON GIBNEY, of Scott county, froze to death on the night of the 23d ult.

From the Danville (Ky.) Tribune.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—We publish below a circular to the assessors of Tax, in relation to the Deaf and Dumb children of this State. We hope it will obtain their serious attention. We respectfully suggest to all the county officers of the State, as well as to benevolent gentlemen generally, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, physicians and others, to interest themselves in the behalf of these unfortunate members of the community—for whose education the State, as a fostering mother, has made ample provision; yet there are hundreds whose parents do not avail themselves of these precious benefits so bountifully offered to their unfortunate offspring.

It will astonish many to be informed that, while the institution in this place has been in existence thirty-two years, less than one-third of the mutes of the State have been educated. There are from one to twenty-five in every county in Kentucky. Many of them will never be sent to the Institution, without the interposition of benevolent individuals.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, DANVILLE, KY., Dec. 20, 1856. To the Assessors of the County of _____

DEAR SIR: You are aware that the law makes it your duty to return on the back of your book, the names of all the Deaf and Dumb children of your county, between the ages of seven and twenty-one, with their nearest post-offices. I send you herewith our last report, in which you will find a list of those returned in your county, by your predecessors. You will see that, in most instances, the names of the nearest post-offices are not given. This is a matter of the utmost importance; when known, it places us in immediate communication with the parents of the mutes, and enables us to present to them the terms and advantages of this Institution, which will frequently induce them at once to avail themselves of its benefits for their unfortunate children.

Will you do the deaf mute children of your county the favor of adding to their names their nearest post-office, in your return for the next year? and if any omission has been made of any of the deaf mute children of your county, please make a return, according to law, of their names and post-offices.

In addition to the fulfillment of your legal duty, we ask this at your hands in the name of humanity. This Institution is open to all the Deaf Mutes of the State, free of charge;—will you please communicate this fact to their parents, and urge them to send their children to the Institution? We have recently erected a large and commodious edifice, which is enabled us to receive all who may be brought to us.

Yours, respectfully, J. A. JACOBS, Principal Ky. Ins. for the D. & D.

NORTHERN SLAVERY.—There is slavery at the North, and slavery of the worst sort. There is white slavery there of the most odious description. And they advertise their runaway white slaves there just as we advertise our runaway negroes here. As proof witness the following advertisement, taken from the advertising columns of the Flushing (N. Y.) Journal, of the 25th October:

NOTICE. LEFT the premises of the subscriber on the 4th of October, an indentured girl named Rosannah Barret. All persons are hereby forbidden harboring or employing said girl.

THOS. T. JACKSON. The system of indenture as known at the North, says the New Orleans Delta, is stricter in all practical points than the slave code of Louisiana. The indentured are almost always orphan boys and girls—have no friends, protectors, or means of redress. They are under the absolute control of their "masters," as the law term those to whom they are "indentured." True, the law reads redress, but how can a friendless and penniless orphan girl obtain means to secure that redress? She cannot. She has no means to fee a lawyer, cannot give security for costs, and of course the law is beyond her reach! Here is the whole story of Northern philanthropy in a nutshell; which thousands of bleeding and blasted youthful hearts attest to were the opportunity afforded them.

No doubt the advertised white slave suffered intolerable oppressions before she ran away. But there is no sympathy for her. She is free, and being free in name—but the veriest slave in fact—all persons are hereby forbidden harboring or employing said girl. What can she do without refuge and employment? Why, in the glorious Fremont State of New York, freeze to death or starve to death!

On upon such "whited sepulchres." As sure as there is a just God they will reap their reward on the day of final reckoning.

Foreign War Rumors.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Konigsberg Journal states that it is understood in St. Petersburg that Gen. Bignioff, who commands the troops on the Russo Persian frontier, has received orders to enter Persia with 50,000 men at the first requisition made on him by the Shah of Persia. At the same time it is said that two corps d'armee have been sent in motion towards the Austrian frontier. The correspondent then says, as a comment of his own on this statement, that Russia cannot look on as a passive spectator of the bold steps the British Government is taking towards Persia, or the tergiversations of Austria.

And a letter from Paris states that the Russian government was about to send 50,000 men to the assistance of the Shah of Persia, produced considerable sensation there, and will naturally produce more in England. But another expedition is spoken of which will interest particularly the United States, and that is an expedition on the part of England and France against China. It is rumored that a very large and formidable fleet is to leave in the spring for the China ports; to give assistance to missionaries who have been maltreated in that country, and at the same time to attempt the negotiation of more liberal commercial treaties. The Catholic clergy of France are in great joy at the anticipated project, and a large number of missionaries are preparing to accompany the expedition. The truth of this report, however, is not guaranteed.

RICHARD H. STANTON, Esq., has sold the Mayville Express establishment to ROBERT MCKEE, Esq. As heretofore the paper will be anti-American.

It is stated that the United States Supreme Court have come to a decision upon the important questions presented in the case of Dred Scott, recently argued before that tribunal. Judges Taney of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, Wayne of Georgia, Catron of Tennessee, Nelson of New York, and Grier of Pennsylvania, hold that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the Territories, and that the Missouri compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect. Judges McLean of Ohio, and Curtis of Massachusetts, hold that Congress has power over the question of slavery in the Territories.—The decision will be formally announced in a few days by Chief Justice Taney.

John Mitchell, the notorious Irish bravo, boasted, it is said, in a recent public lecture in New York that Mr. Buchanan was elected by Irish votes. How humiliating must this be to native Democrats!

The "Univers," of the 5th inst., (Paris organ of the Roman Catholics) says: "The Catholics of the United States have voted en masse for Mr. Buchanan. Their support exercised a considerable weight in turning the balance in favor of this candidate; and his triumph is, consequently, tantamount to a complete defeat of the fanatical party of the Know Nothings."

From the Vincennes Gazette, 5th.

INTERESTING CASE.—A mother suing for her son. Children. An interesting *habeas corpus* case is yet to come up before Judge Niblack to-day. The facts involved are, as we learn, about these: A man and his wife, residents of Cleveland, Ohio, by the name of Crawford, separated from each other about a year ago. They had three children. The wife says the husband, after five days' watching, succeeded in stealing the children from her. Upon getting possession of them the father placed them in a Catholic school, or asylum, and prohibited all communication between the mother and her children. The children remained there for about two months, when the father brought them to this city and placed them in the Catholic Asylum here. The father came with a letter of introduction or recommendation from the Bishop of the diocese of Cleveland, to the Bishop of Vincennes. The mother learning her children had been removed, soon after set out in search of them; and, for ten long months, sought them in various parts of the country. At Logansport, Indiana, she learned that they had been brought to this place: hither she hastened. On Wednesday last, she visited the asylum; with what emotions of heart and anxiety of soul, she entered the building, can be better imagined than described. Many of the children were at play; but her little darlings were not on the play ground. One of the little fellows directed her attention to the basement rooms. Upon going in she saw one that she fancied might be her own babe. But among so many children and in such an excited state of mind, she was almost ready to distrust herself. She inquired the name of the little cherub. "Willie Crawford," answered one of the pupils. The mother needed no further evidence. She sprang to the child, a bright little fellow of about two years and a half, and ran away with her darling. Some of the attendants made pursuit; overtook the mother, and was about to take the child from her, when some persons on the street interfered in the mother's behalf. She then applied to an attorney, who procured her a writ of *habeas corpus* for the children, and they are now in the custody of the sheriff, and the trial is set for to-day.

FINAL OF THE HARBOR CORPUS CASE.—The case of a mother suing for her children, which was to come up yesterday, was dismissed by consent of the parties, and the Sheriff ordered to return the children whence he had taken them. Immediately after he had delivered them over to the Sisters, the mother appeared and carried them off. It is said she went away with her little family on the northern train last night.—Vincennes Gazette.

A NOBLE FELLOW.—On the morning of December 1st four little boys broke through the ice on the lake near their school house in Waterville, Wis. The villagers hastened to the spot, but the ice was so thin that none dared to venture to their aid. At this moment, just as the boys were sinking, a young man named John Adams, sprang forward, seized a fishing spear, and leaving most of his clothes on the bank, plunged into the lake and saved two of the boys. He then made another dash and saved the third. Adams was now almost exhausted, but the mother of the fourth boy was standing near in horrible agony, and Adams, as if by magic, will save the fourth boy. Tying a rope around his waist, he told those on shore to pull him in if he sank, and cried out, "Stand by the rope, I am going to him." He then plunged in, swam out some ten rods, breaking the ice with his hands, seized the boy, who was sinking for the third time, carried him ashore and restored him to his mother's arms!—Nantucket Inquirer.

Fashionable young ladies will please to pass over this item without reading it: A STREET INCIDENT.—A full-regimented of fashion, with hoops all set, moved up the sidewalk gaily, observed of all she met. The walk was very wide, but the hoops were much wider, and "twere useless" even to think of walking up beside her. Her cheeks were "red as roses," her face was all a smile, and her tread was as dainty as though earth was all "you vile." It was her hour of triumph, and she didn't seem to know that a coasting sleigh was coming at a speed not very slow. But it came, and ere she knew it, her "props" were knocked away, and she was going down street with a boy upon her sleigh. The wind it blew quite roughly, turning all the hoops back, and of partly smothered screams there wasn't any lack; while the maiden didn't know what she was or wasn't about, her person much resembling an umbrella inside out. The passers stopped and wondered, as the swiftly speeding ring devotedly kept on ward, rushing past and fast away; the boy called "road" and liked, and safely shield his sled, with his own feet pointing backward, and the maid's thrown out ahead. They gained the level safely, and the maiden, full of wrath, looked back in angered silence upon their travelled path. "You good for nothing scamp," she said, "I've a mind to shake you well." "Your face was covered up me, and you know I never'll tell," said the coasting lad quite boldly, and in a jovial mood, he bowed and said, "Good morning, me; you held your feet up good—you did."

International Courtesy.—The arrival in England of the British brig *Resolute*, under the command of Command HARTSTENE, of the United States Navy, has been already chronicled. The barque, it will be remembered, formed one of Sir EDWARD BELCHER's squadron of discovery, and was dispatched in May, 1853, under the command of Capt. KELLET, of the Royal Navy, to the Polar Seas, "in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and for scientific purposes." During the winter of 1853-'54 she was frozen in among the icebergs in latitude 74° north, and in the month of May, 1854, her officers and crew were forced to abandon her, leaving all their effects on board. After being thus imprisoned in the dreary "regions of thick-ribbed ice" during more than a year, it would seem that a large portion of the ice in which she was imbedded became detached from the mass by a thaw, and she was drifted southward towards the Atlantic where, in latitude 66° 20', and longitude 65° west, she was found in the month of September, 1855, by a Connecticut whaler, the *George Henry*, commanded by Capt. BEDDINGTON. The *Resolute*, when discovered, had drifted about fourteen hundred miles from the spot where she was abandoned, and the British Government immediately relinquished its claim to her in favor of her salvors. Three facts becoming known to Congress, it was determined to appropriate forty thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing the barque from the whaler, that, after being repaired and refitted, she might be returned to the British Government in as good condition at least as when forsaken by her crew. How carefully and conscientiously this purpose was carried into execution, may be inferred from the following statements by the *London Times*:

"With such completeness and attention to detail has this work been performed that not only has everything found on board been preserved, even to the books in the captain's library, the pictures in his cabin, and some musical instruments belonging to other officers, but new British flags have been manufactured in the Brooklyn navy yard to take the place of those which had rotted during the long time she was without a living soul on board. From stem to stern she has been repaired; her sails and masts of her rigging are entirely new; the masts, spars, telescopes, nautical instruments, &c., which she carried, have been cleaned and put in perfect order. Nothing has been overlooked or neglected that was necessary for her complete and thorough renovation; yet every thing that has been cleaned or repaired, has, with excellent taste on the part of those who superintended the regulations, been restored to its original position. As regards the arrangement of the furniture and the situation of each particular article, the Queen saw the captain's cabin yesterday in the precise state in which it was when the crew forsook the ship. In fact the ship is, so to express it, a floating Pompeii, and everything comes to light just as it was left. Capt. Kellett's epaulettes are lying in a tin box on the table. Lieut. Pin's musical box occupies its old place on the top of a 'what-not.' The 'logs' of the various officers are in their respective recesses on the book-shelves. The portmanteau containing the officers' great-coats is thrown haphazardly on a chair. On the wall hangs a picture of a ballet-girl, pinning—still forever pinning on the tips of her toes—and, as if in mockery of domestic comfort, a little kettle that should be singing songs 'full of family glee,' does nothing of the kind, but sits upon a fireless stove as cold as a stone, and as silent."

As a single specimen of the comments which have been offered by a British press on this act of international courtesy, we append the following extract from the *Liverpool Mercury* of December 15th: "If our efforts in the field of Arctic discovery have been comparatively barren in a utilitarian point of view, they have been singularly rich in moral results. They have worthily sustained the traditional glories of British heroism, enterprise, and fortitude. They have shown what Englishmen are capable of doing and enduring under a sense of duty, stimulated by the physical courage which delights in perilous adventure, and by the philosophical curiosity which counts all dangers cheap in the cause of science. A no less precious fruit of these expeditions is the practical evidence they have afforded that the English and American people are, after all, despite their occasional bickerings and jealousies, one nation. The labors and perils of England have been shared by our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic, with a generous devotedness which makes us proud of our common parentage, and the series of Arctic expeditions has been nobly closed by an American citizen, Dr. Kane, whose late published 'Explorations' are one of the most affecting records of heroic energy and indomitable endurance to be found in all the annals of maritime and scientific enterprise."

Within the last few days we have been signally reminded, by an act of international courtesy, which is probably without example, of the cordial earnestness with which the people of the United States have participated in the toils and anxieties of our Arctic researches. As most of our readers are aware, her Majesty's ship *Resolute*—which it was judged necessary, some two or three years ago, to abandon in the Polar regions, for fear of a fatally prolonged detention in the ice—was subsequently rescued by an American whaler and brought safely to the United States. Of course she was the undoubted property of the captain and crew who had taken possession of her by the simplest and most legitimate of titles. The American Government and Congress, however, with a good feeling and genuine politeness which we cannot too warmly acknowledge, purchased the hulk from the adventurous captors, voted forty thousand dollars to put the ship into a perfect state of repair, and have now presented her, newly rigged and fit for service, with their best compliments to Queen Victoria. On Friday last she was brought into Spithead by Commander Hartstene—unfortunately amidst a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which prevented her officers from landing to receive the welcome which the people of Portsmouth were eager to give them—and she has already been formally made over to the admiralty authorities.

We feel more gratified than we can well express by this demonstration of good will on the part of our American kinsmen. The Government has, we rejoice to perceive, determined that it shall receive, in every possible way, a fitting official response; and the public will learn with especial satisfaction her Majesty was yesterday to pay a visit to the *Resolute*, and offer a personal welcome to the bearers of this most handsome and substantial present.

"The Queen's party then went, over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Capt. Hartstene traced her course on a map, and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Capt. Hartstene replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux."

"After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators. The Queen was originally intended to request her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a difference as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les regles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *dinner* in the ward room, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given, among others:

"The Queen and the Royal Family." "The President of the United States; 'the Union Jack and the Star-Spangled Banner;' 'the health of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell;' 'the future success of the *Resolute*, and may she be again employed in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades.' This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked cordial applause. "Capt. Hartstene was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock. "The following is an extract from a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated December 19: "The Queen treated Hartstene with marked attention at dinner and in the drawing-room. Afterwards, she came up to him and asked him to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for an hour. On leaving the Isle of Wight there was a great display of enthusiasm; as the ship passed out of the harbor, the shores were lined and the air rang with cheers.—We were escorted by a steam yacht which is always in attendance on the ship. "There never was such enthusiasm and exhibition of heartfelt feeling—it is the event of the day, and is in every one's mouth.—The government have insisted that the officers shall return in the steam frigate *Retribution*, and they will probably leave on the day after Christmas."

"As for the unofficial part of the business, we may be sure it may be safely left to the spontaneous feelings of Englishmen. The municipal authorities of Portsmouth lost not a moment in inviting the American officers to a banquet, which is only postponed until the formal duties of their mission shall have been accomplished; and we have no fear that either in the metropolis or elsewhere they will have to complain of the coldness of English hospitality. It is unfortunately out of the question to expect Commander Hartstene or his comrades to accept any of our old-world titles or decorations; but every imaginable courtesy which can be agreeable to the feelings of republicans ought to be rendered to these representatives of a friendly and kindred nation. We cannot feast them too heartily or too splendidly, and we hope that by the time our gallant visitors leave our shores they will have received the abundant proof that we Britishers know how to prize the friendship and reciprocate the politeness of our transatlantic cousins."

"Nor should this be all. Why not go one step further? May we not fairly regard this token of American good feelings more than offsetting the unpleasant reminiscences connected with an international difference in which, whoever may have been most in the wrong, it certainly cannot be said that we were altogether in the right? For our own part we feel it totally impossible to resent any longer the dismissal of our envoy by a Government which sends us such a 'message of peace,' as the good ship *Resolute*. We think we may, without the smallest sacrifice of dignity, consider the Crampton account as finally closed, and join our American friends in turning over a new leaf. We could not desire a better opportunity for renewing our partially suspended diplomatic relations with the United States than is afforded by the arrival of this embassy extraordinary from the other side of the Atlantic; nor could a new British envoy to Washington carry more auspicious credentials than an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and the great Western Republic for their graceful and kindly courtesy. Lord Palmerston may be assured that he could not do an act more universally popular with all classes of his countrymen than in seizing this felicitous occasion for putting every thing straight with the Americans. We do not pretend to say what diplomatic etiquette would prescribe in such a case, tho' it strikes us that it never can be etiquette to hesitate about being on speaking terms with people from whom we accept presents. But as it would not be easy to discover any official precedent exactly bearing on the case, we hope that the Premier will leave etiquette to take care of itself, and content himself with obeying the natural spontaneous impulses which ought to pervade the intercourse of great and generous nations owning a common ancestry and speaking a common language."

The *London Times*, of the 17th December, contains the following account of a visit of Queen Victoria, and a part of the Royal family, to the barque *Resolute*, and of the proceedings which took place on the occasion: "The Queen's visit to the *Resolute* yesterday excited much interest among the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Wight, and evidently afforded cordial gratification to the American officers in charge of the ship. "Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Flag-Captain G. H. Seymour, and Flag-Lieutenant Malcomb, left Portsmouth at an early hour, in the *Fire Queen*, to make the necessary arrangements for the Royal reception. Her Majesty's steamship *Retribution* came up from Spithead to fire the royal salutes, and several gunboats and dispatch vessels, together with her Majesty's yachts, *Fairy* and *Elfin*, the latter under the command of Capt. Hon. James Denman, were stationed in the roads. "The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, left Osborne at a quarter past ten o'clock, and drove to the ship in an open carriage drawn by four gray ponies. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Athol and the Hon. Miss Cathcart, and in her suite were Sir James Clark, M. M., Maj. Gen. Bouvier, Col. H. C. B. Phipps, Captain De Ross, Mr. Gibbs, and Dr. Becker. "The *Resolute*, dressed in her colors, was lashed alongside of the Royal embarkation place at Trinity wharf. The English and American flags were flying at the peak, and soon as the Queen set her foot on the deck, the Royal standard was hoisted at the main. The *Retribution* fired a salute, the boat's crews 'tossed' their oars, and the ship company, standing on the rail, cheered her Majesty with three rounds of cheers. "Captain Hartstene received the Royal party at the gangway, and the officers, in full uniform, were grouped on either side. They were Lieut. C. W. Wells, Lieut. E. E. Stone, Lieut. Hunter Davidson, Dr. R. T. Macdon, and Dr. Otis, Acting Secretary. The following gentlemen were also present: Mr. Croxey, Consul for the United States; Chevalier Vincent Pappalardo, Vice Consul; Mr. Harling, Vice Consul for the United States at Cowes; Capt. Higgins, commandant of the U. S. mail-ship *Hermes*; and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, the projector of the American Arctic expedition. "All were presented to the Queen by Captain Hartstene, who then addressed her Majesty in the following words: "Allow me to welcome your Majesty on board the *Resolute*, and in obedience to the will of my countrymen and of the President of the United States, to restore her to you, not only as an evidence of a friendly feeling to your sovereignty, but as a token of love, admiration, and respect to your Majesty personally."

"The Queen seemed touched by the manly simplicity of this frank and sailor-like address, and replied with a gracious smile, 'I thank you, sir.' "The Royal party then went, over the ship and examined her with manifest interest. Capt. Hartstene traced her course on a map, and indicated the most important discoveries of the American Arctic expeditions. In the course of conversation Prince Albert observed that Lady Franklin was very anxious for another expedition, to which Capt. Hartstene replied that he was not surprised that she should be so, for he thought it very possible that Franklin or some of his comrades might still be alive among the Esquimaux."

"After completing the inspection of the ship the Royal party retired amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the spectators. The Queen was originally intended to request her Majesty to take luncheon on board, but the idea was subsequently abandoned through a difference as to whether the proceeding would be quite *selon les regles*. But after the withdrawal of the Royal party there was an elegant *dinner* in the ward room, at which the following toasts and sentiments were given, among others:

"The Queen and the Royal Family." "The President of the United States; 'the Union Jack and the Star-Spangled Banner;' 'the health of Mr. Cornelius Grinnell;' 'the future success of the *Resolute*, and may she be again employed in prosecuting the search for Sir John Franklin and his comrades.' This last sentiment was proposed by Capt. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked cordial applause. "Capt. Hartstene was invited by the Queen to dine and to spend the night at Osborne, and all the officers were invited to visit the grounds at Osborne, a privilege of which they availed themselves at 3 o'clock. "The following is an extract from a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated December 19: "The Queen treated Hartstene with marked attention at dinner and in the drawing-room. Afterwards, she came up to him and asked him to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for an hour. On leaving the Isle of Wight there was a great display of enthusiasm; as the ship passed out of the harbor, the shores were lined and the air rang with cheers.—We were escorted by a steam yacht which is always in attendance on the ship. "There never was such enthusiasm and exhibition of heartfelt feeling—it is the event of the day, and is in every one's mouth.—The government have insisted that the officers shall return in the steam frigate *Retribution*, and they will probably leave on the day after Christmas."

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Professional Cards.

DR. J. BAKER. HAVING removed to Shelbyville, offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. Dr. B. promises to attend to his patients, reasonable charges and prompt collection. *Office* on Main street, opposite the Presbyterian church, building at Armstrong's. January 7, 1857. 100855

DR. GEO. A. THROOP. RESPECTFULLY TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Shelbyville and its vicinity in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. *Office* at the Drug Store of Thos. J. Throop & Bro. Readiness to attend to his patients, diligent and faithful attention to his patients, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. *Office* on Washington street, opposite the residence, formerly occupied by H. H. Martin, Esq. August 20, 1856. 100566

DR. WILLIAM SINGLETON. HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Tennessee, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. *Office* on Washington street, opposite the residence, formerly occupied by H. H. Martin, Esq. January 25, 1854. 100738

DR. WILLIAM M. ROGERS. SURGEON DENTIST, having permanently located in Shelbyville, Tennessee, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. He will devote his attention to the practice of his profession, and to the treatment of all diseases of the mouth and throat, with the most skill and fidelity. He hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage. *Office* on Washington street, opposite the residence, formerly occupied by H. H. Martin, Esq. August 20, 1856. 100566

JAMES L. CALDWELL. MARRION C. TAYLOR. CALDWELL & TAYLOR. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. *Office* on

